



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

be removed from the wharf before nightfall. She left to-day for Savannah, Ga.

Beginning on the 6th of this month there will be a new passenger route established between Miami, Fla., and this port.

The harbor work is increasing daily and it now requires nearly all the time of Sanitary Inspector Dudley to perform this work.

I would urgently recommend that the United States Government at once proceed to clean up this city. It can be made at least mechanically clean and some efficient disinfection could be performed. It is imperative that this work be done during this season of the year. It will require all of the dry season to perform the work, and while it may be impossible to perform any permanent sanitary work in three or four months, many disease-producing factors can be eliminated, and sanitary work performed now will have more or less effect in lessening the dangers which menace the health of our army of occupation.

Very respectfully,

W. F. BRUNNER,

Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Mortality of the city of Habana for the week ended Thursday, December 1, 1898.

Cause of death.	Total.
Yellow fever.....	1
Enteric fever.....	21
Pernicious fever.....	11
Malarial fever.....	53
Diphtheria.....	3
Dysentery.....	30
Enteritis.....	63
Pneumonia.....	4
Tuberculosis.....	55
Deaths from all causes.....	423
Deaths in military hospitals from yellow fever.....	0
Deaths in the city from yellow fever.....	1
Deaths in civil hospitals from yellow fever.....	0
Annual ratio per 1,000.....	109.80

Sanitary report on Cienfuegos.

HAVANA, CUBA, *November 21, 1898.*

SIR : I received the following telegram from the Bureau at 5.30 p. m. Thursday, November 17 :

Wish immediate report Cienfuegos sanitary and quarantine ; go yourself, if possible, or send Dudley ; consult Dr. Perna, friend Commissioner Porter ; report fully.

I sent Sanitary Inspector Dudley by first train to Cienfuegos which left the next morning, Friday, with instructions to do the work thoroughly and expeditiously. I outlined the work as follows : Topography of Cienfuegos and surrounding country ; population before the war ; present population ; sanitary condition of city ; deaths from January, 1898, up to day of observation, giving deaths from yellow fever, enteric fever, pernicious fever, malarial fevers, smallpox, dysentery, enteritis, beriberi, glanders, pneumonia, and tuberculosis ; deaths from all causes ; number of Spanish soldiers quartered in the city since January 1, 1898 ; number of military hospitals, their bed capacity and number of patients in them at present time, their location, construction, bed capacity, and their possible use by the American Army. Give same data as to civil hospitals. What infectious or contagious diseases have been treated in

both classes of hospitals. State physical condition of people, food supply, character and amount.

Water supply.—Source, daily output, obtain plans of system, if any exist, examine for color and taste; what pollution, if any, and how remedied.

Waste matter.—Mode of gathering and disposition of garbage and night soil.

Cemetery.—Distance from city, manner of interments, depth of graves.

Quarantine.—Examine harbor for best site for quarantine station, to be fitted for performing all sanitary work required of a first-class station. Site to be isolated from city or villages; island site, if possible; good water, say 25 feet, necessary for heavy draft vessels. Consult with Dr. Perna.

It is evident from the tables attached to report of Sanitary Inspector Dudley that the same virulent type of malarial fevers existing in this city prevails in Cienfuegos.

Very respectfully,

W. F. BRUNNER,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HABANA, CUBA, *November 21, 1898.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the sanitary condition of Cienfuegos:

Topography.—The city of Cienfuegos is situated in the province of Santa Clara, on low-lying, fairly level ground, surrounded by a belt some 8 to 10 miles wide of low lands. Its elevation above the sea at its highest point I think is not more than 8 feet. The city is divided into two unequal portions by the railroad, which extends its tracks from the depot to the railroad dock and pier.

The nearest rivers are the Caunau, Damaje, and Salado, fresh water, though salt some distance from their respective mouths, and all empty into the Bay of Cienfuegos.

The city is built on a small point projecting into the bay, and is about 9 miles from the open sea. To the east are seen, about 16 miles distant, a range of very high hills.

Population.—Before the beginning of the Cuban rebellion the population of Cienfuegos was 21,589. At present its native population is about 18,000, to which should be added 5,000 Spanish troops and 2,000 reconcentrados, bringing the total to 25,000. Since January 1 there have been garrisoned in this city about 10,000 troops.

Streets.—The streets are all about 70 feet in width and cross each other at right angles, and, originally macadamized, are now badly in need of repair and not in very clean condition. Sidewalks are in very good condition and wider than most in Habana. During the rainy season the streets are wet and muddy.

Sewage.—There are only three sewers, one from the Hotel Union, another from buildings in the same block. The third, and only one built by the municipality, empties the waste matter from the Civil Hospital. The two sewers which run from the hotel block empty into the bay at the wharf, on either side of one of the steamer piers. The wharf at this point is bricked up to hold these waste pipes. They are 15 inches in diameter, about 2½ feet below the surface of the wharf, and

2 feet above the level of the bay. The wind when in this direction blows up these tubes, driving the foul-smelling gases back into the buildings.

Privies.—At the Hotel Union, the Hospital Caridad (charity), and in a few of the residences of wealthy families are found modern water-closets, but in all the other buildings and houses the privies are simply shallow sinks, ranging from two to three feet in depth. These sinks are emptied at night and the matter is carried out and dumped near the cemetery.

Garbage.—Most of the garbage of the city is collected in the early morning, just before daylight. I could learn of no municipal regulations regulating the disposal of the city waste matter. Garbage is collected from a few of the streets and is scattered in vacant lots near the cemetery, but all of the most objectionable waste matter, such as dead animals, fecal matter from privy sinks, etc., are dumped on the ground around the cemetery and heaped up against the wall that surrounds it. This locality is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Hotel Union, and is less than an acre in extent, and is surrounded by dwelling houses. Here on this garbage reservation can be seen large numbers of buzzards feasting on dead horses or dogs, or perched upon the walls of the cemetery waiting for fresh consignments. Extensive lagoons and lakes of fecal matter, taken from privy vaults lie spread out on the open ground. A small section of this reservation faces the bay, and here the collector of the garbage has his living quarters, an old tumble-down hut.

Hospitals.—The civil hospital, like the military, is built of brick. It has a bed capacity for 180 patients, but I found on my visit 281 patients, the majority suffering from dysentery and malarial fever. I found about 50 lying on the ground, outside of the wards, but under cover. This institution admits at all hours patients of all nationalities, and all cases with the exception of smallpox. Its officers are appointed by the municipality, and consist of an administrator, a resident physician, and a druggist. At present they claim to have no yellow fever in the house. During 1897, however, they state that they had a large number, with a death rate of 37 per cent.

Through the courtesy of the administrator, I am able to submit a mortality list of this hospital from January 1 to November 1, 1898. Spanish soldiers are also treated in this house. The water-closets of this hospital are modern, and are well flushed by the tanks overhead. A drain runs from the building and empties into the bay at a point beyond the dock. A cell is reserved for the care of insane patients, in which I found 3 patients. Here I must state that the treatment of this class of patients is barbaric, placed as they are in a dark cell, shackled by one leg to a board, and no bed except a brick floor. The kitchen of this hospital was a revelation, for it is the cleanest thing of its kind that I have seen in Cuba.

The military hospitals are two in number. One located in a warehouse on the wharf has a bed capacity for 800 patients. At present it has 1,000 cases. The other, called the temporary hospital, and located on Tacon street, has 300 patients. A small wooden building, located within 500 yards of the dock, is reserved for smallpox cases, and is called the quarantine building.

Cemetery.—The only cemetery is situated $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the heart of the city, and is surrounded by a wall 12 feet high, which furnishes vault room.

This cemetery is very small, and the section reserved for paupers is

more than overcrowded. During my visit 10 graves were being dug. By actual measurement, I found these graves 3 feet in depth. Coffins are loaned by the municipality to paupers, and the bodies alone are buried. In these pauper graves, 3 bodies are buried, one over the other, and then in less than one year's time they are reopened and made ready for new bodies. Portions of skeletons were thrown out of each of the 10 graves I saw. In consideration of a dollar, a grave was opened for me, and I counted 4 skulls. In closing up the graves, these bones are packed around the new bodies. As a rule the top-most corpse is so near the surface that the earth has to be banked up a foot to completely cover it.

Water.—This is one of the serious problems which confront the municipal authorities of this city, and one of much concern to us, if American troops are to be quartered there. The supply is absolutely inadequate to the demands of the city. The hotels and a few residences have cement cisterns built in the ground and use rain water, but the chief supply comes from a small (and said to be badly polluted) stream, the Jicotea River, a small branch of the Caunau. The water is pumped into two aqueducts, the principal one called after Jicotea River, and holds 400,000 liters, and a smaller one, the Bouffartique, holding 300,000 liters. Pipes from these two aqueducts run through a few of the streets, above ground alongside the curbing. The gates are open only two hours daily. The hospitals use this water after boiling. As a remedy for this condition, I am told that there was a project to bring water from a point 20 miles distant, from the falls of the Hanabanilla River, 1,200 feet above the sea. Absolute freedom from pollution was claimed. It was abandoned on account of the war.

The estimated cost for this work was \$1,000,000. The Jicotea aqueduct is simply a large open cistern, built of brick and cement, attached to a brick building in which the Spanish quartermaster has his stores.

There are about 200 wells in the city, but infected, the privy sinks being within a few feet.

Food.—Price of food is high, though merchants claim that there is an abundance. The average cost per capita daily is 30 cents. The supply consists of salt meat, rice, beans, jerked beef, codfish, nearly all brought from the United States.

Bay.—The bay is about 27 miles in circumference. Depth of water in the channel is said to be about 10 fathoms. There are 8 wharves, with piers which have an average depth of 12 feet. The railroad wharves are the deepest; having 14 feet. Vessels drawing 13 feet can lie at heads of piers. Vessels drawing 14 or more feet can not go to dock. The rise and fall of tide is 2 feet.

The largest railroad pier is about 200 feet in length, the others from 100 to 160 feet. The warehouses alongside of docks have all been used by Spanish soldiers. By boat I made a tour of inspection of the bay.

Quarantine.—At a point 9 miles from the city, on the western shore, I found, in my opinion, an ideal location for a quarantine station. The place, The Concha, owned by the Marquis de Apezteguia, as a winter resort, can be purchased. The palace built on a terrace near the water's edge was burned by the insurgent forces. A pier 30 to 50 feet can be built so that steamers can have 8 fathoms of water. An island about one-half a mile inland could be used, and a hospital for infectious and contagious diseases built.

In concluding this report I wish to invite your attention to the probability of an extensive spread of smallpox in the interior. At a town eight hours' ride from Habana, Colon, I saw beggars convalescent from

smallpox. The time allowed me to inspect this city was so short that I was unable to visit the surrounding country where our troops may be located. I left Habana Friday at 6.30 a. m., arriving in Cienfuegos at 7.30 p. m., and returned Sunday as per your instructions.

I wish to express my thanks to Dr. Perna for the valuable information he alone was able to give and for copies of his work on the hygiene of Cienfuegos, and to Mr. Hughes, who owns a most beautiful plantation in this province, I am indebted for much assistance in my inspection of the bay, as he accompanied me in his launch.

Very respectfully,

D. E. DUDLEY,

Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

Mortality statistics of Cienfuegos from January to November, 1898.

Name of disease.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	Total.
1898.												
Yellow fever.....	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	3
Enteritis.....	76	33	76	57	69	68	57	76	2	76	54	734
Fever paludismo).....	48	33	37	35	37	48	68	46	53	99	73	577
Pernicious fever.....	6	15	13	22	29	38	30	34	27	30	20	264
Pneumonia.....	4	2	1	0	7	1	1	0	1	0	0	17
Tuberculosis.....	29	27	41	28	25	25	31	32	18	27	15	298
Smallpox.....	25	51	17	6	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	102
Dysentery.....	31	19	13	20	30	28	42	32	23	116	61	415
Beriberi.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Typhoid fever.....	4	12	7	1	11	3	12	7	8	10	5	80
Other causes.....	98	101	100	90	58	100	105	141	151	101	91	1,136
Total.....	322	293	305	259	266	312	347	370	374	459	319	3,626

a November 19 inclusive.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

SMALLPOX IN CIENFUEGOS.

[Translated from the report of Dr. Luis Perna y Salamo.]

Several epidemics of smallpox have attacked Cienfuegos, the most notable being the epidemics of 1853, 1861, 1869, and 1870. The first named were mild; the last found its victims chiefly among refugees who had fled from the country to take refuge in the city.

Wards of the city.	Popula- tion.	Cases.	Deaths.
Mercado.....	5,840	284	77
Aduana (custom-house).....	4,976	303	112
Paradero.....	3,236	387	97
Recreo.....	3,083	457	89
Pueblo Nuevo.....	4,454	730	147
Total.....	21,589	2,161	522

[Inclosure No. 4.]

MORTALITY IN CIENFUEGOS FROM JANUARY 1, 1880, TO DECEMBER 31, 1889.

[Published report of Dr. Luis Perna y Salamo, city physician. Translated in this Bureau.]

Local conditions.—Cienfuegos is a modern city. In April, 1819, Lieut. Col. Don Luis D'Clouet, with some colonists from Burgos, took possession of what was then known as the Peninsula of Mayagua, and is to-day the site of the city of Cienfuegos. It is a city of 24,000 inhabitants and contains 3,000 houses of wood and stone, built low as a general thing, forming streets running from north to south and from east to west, crossing at right angles.

The streets are almost wholly unpaved and undrained. Some imperfect attempts at a system of sewerage have been made, but the work has been carried on with exasperating slowness and on no scientific plan. The public-ways are swampy in wet weather and dusty in dry. The streets are neither swept nor cleaned, and are the receptacles of all household refuse. The atmosphere is purified and refreshed twice a day by the sea and land breezes. The latter carry away marshy exhalations and effluvia and the former mitigate the heat.

During the decade beginning January 1, 1880, and terminating December 31, 1889, there were 7,671 deaths and 9,653 births in Cienfuegos, making a difference of 1,982 in favor of the population. These figures are not as gratifying as would appear at first sight. Compared with Habana and Matanzas, the local conditions are good. In Habana, during a period of four years, there was a difference of 12,433 between the births and deaths against the population, and in Matanzas, in the course of eight years, there were 2,397 more deaths than births.

The mortality reports from Cienfuegos show that diseases which are readily preventable, such as smallpox, infantile tetanus, anthrax, and opium cachexia occasioned only 1,213 deaths, and infectious and contagious diseases caused more than 4,000 deaths—that is to say, more than 50 per cent of the mortality during the decade, or 34 per thousand. This enormous proportion is evidence of the neglect of precaution on the part of the people.

Among the whites there were 5,954 births and 4,522 deaths, giving an increase of 1,432. Among the mixed population there were 3,699 births and 2,862 deaths, giving an increase of 837. There was no increase in the Chinese population.

It is upon the unacclimated members of the white race that the terrible force of yellow fever falls. During the past decade 222 deaths were caused by yellow fever. The worst years were 1887, in which there were 79 yellow fever deaths, and 1889, in which there were 27. In the current year there were in nine months 160 deaths from yellow fever.

Young men, recently arrived, live in bad sanitary conditions. They pay no attention to the season in which they arrive or the location of their first lodgings. They eat indiscriminately, work hard during the day and indulge in dissipation at night, and there are not a few who disdain advice as to their manner of living in a new climate.

In emigrating, the time of year chosen should always be late autumn or early winter, and the first year should be spent in the country. Cold baths should be taken frequently and alcoholic drinks should be avoided. These precautions are not to be considered as safeguards against icterus typhus, but if carefully observed there would be fewer deaths from black vomit.

The negroes and mixed population are destined to disappear in the white race. At present, on account of the bad sanitary conditions in which they live, they furnish the largest contingent of deaths from infectious disease. The Chinese die almost always of phthisis and opium cachexia. They live in open war with hygiene, working excessively, eating very little food and that of bad quality, living in unsanitary houses and indulging in opium. They degrade themselves morally and physically, and they are a fertile medium for phthisic microbes.

During the smallpox epidemic of 1888 the Chinese were not attacked. There was only one case among them and that was benign. This immunity is, I think, due to the fact that they are generally vaccinated.

According to reports received from the Chinese consul at Habana, vaccination is carefully attended to throughout the Chinese Empire. It is practiced from arm to arm, and with imported virus. It is not obligatory, but there is no prejudice against it among the people. Certain Chinese philanthropical societies, which are very influential and have large means at their command, have undertaken to practice vaccination. They not only publish literature on the subject, but have established vaccination missions. Prohibition of the opium traffic would greatly lessen mortality among the Chinese in Cuba.

Tuberculosis.—To this disease is to be credited the largest number of deaths during

the decade. During the period covered by this report there were 1,423 deaths from tuberculosis; that is to say, more than 18 per cent of the entire mortality.

There can be no doubt that the ravages of tuberculosis could be materially arrested by compliance with the rules of hygiene. Infractions of civil law may or may not be punished, but infractions of the laws of hygiene are inevitably paid for sooner or later. In combatting tuberculosis we must consider the air we breathe, the food we eat, the roof that covers us, and the clothes we wear. The disease should be recognized as contagious. Phthisic patients should be kept in well-ventilated apartments, sputa should be disinfected, and clothing and utensils used by such patients should be disinfected.

Gastro-intestinal diseases.—Next to tuberculosis, disease of the alimentary canal caused the largest number of deaths, viz, 823, or 10 per cent of the total mortality. Large numbers of cases of said diseases are due to bad food given to children. Another fruitful cause of intestinal disease is the bad water supply of the city. A river which receives the impurities from many factories and distilleries and is charged with organic and inorganic detritus is made to supply our reservoirs. These are not furnished with filters and the pipes in which the water is conducted are old and in bad condition. So many and such grave abuses were chargeable to the water supply service that the coast board of health required that filters should at least be put in place, but up to the present time neither the municipal nor general government has been able to have this demand complied with.

The warm climate is also accountable for diseases of the intestinal canal. The intestinal troubles common in this climate are caused by a microorganism. According to Dr. Giralt, a factor of this disease is the small quantity of oxygen inhaled and consequently the exaggerated functional activity of the liver. This elaborates more bile than is necessary for digestion, which operates as a foreign body and occasions disease of the intestines.

Adulteration of milk is to a great extent responsible for such disease in children. Milk-inspection service and sterilization are recommended, also the cooling and filtering of water before using. The municipality is desired to make every effort possible to conduct the water of the Hanabanilla, one of the purest streams in the island, into the city.

Smallpox.—This disease caused 643 deaths, .028 per cent, the years of greatest mortality being 1880, 1887, and 1889.

The last smallpox epidemic was brought from Santiago de Cuba in a steamer of the Menendez Line, and as the city was not in a hygienic condition the disease spread like a torrent, overleaping all barriers. It invaded all parts of the city and cost 12,000 pesos. The means of avoiding smallpox are vaccination and revaccination.

Paludism.—Paludal fevers caused 586 deaths, 7 per cent of the total mortality.

Our streets could not be in a worse condition. During the rainy months we live in a marsh, and it is by no means to be wondered at that paludal fevers are rife.

The remedy for the evil would be to sanitize the streets by paving them, to institute a good system of sewers, and to give the city an abundant supply of good drinking water.

Infantile tetanus.—This disease occasioned 552 deaths, or 7 per cent of the total mortality.

Diseases of the heart and the large arteries.—A notable increase in heart disease is observed after a great revolutionary or economic crisis. The ten years' war and the abolition of slavery caused a transformation in the industrial methods of the country and the loss of many large fortunes. This condition in social life occasioned a marked increase in heart affections. Unhappily, there exists in modern life no means of diminishing the tendency to excitation of the heart. A real education and firm beliefs, producing in men an equilibrium of thought and feeling, appear to be impossible in the present conditions of life.

Enteric fever.—This disease caused 183 deaths, the worst years being 1880, 1887, 1888, and 1881. These deaths were due principally to bad conditions of water and soil.

Diphtheria and croup.—The report shows 86 deaths from this disease. In times of epidemic, children should not be allowed to congregate in schools or elsewhere. Disinfection should be carefully enforced in cases of diphtheria, together with isolation of the patient.

[Inclosure No. 5.]

WATER SUPPLY.

[Translated in this Bureau from report of Dr. Perna y Salamo.]

The water supply of Cienfuegos is derived from the Jicotea River, from the well of Bouffartique, and from cisterns.

The water from the first-named source is detestable. The affluents of the Jicotea bring down the refuse from several factories and the detritus which always finds its way into rivers. The public are served with water loaded with organic and inorganic matter. Its unfitness for use is increased by the fact that horses and cattle drink and bathe in the river. The reservoirs are uncovered, and the water is heated by the sun and charged with atmospheric dust at all seasons. The water pipes are old and unsound.

The water of the Jicotea might be improved by restoring the filters which use, wear, and neglect have destroyed. The coast board of health demanded new filters a year ago, but they have not been put in, and the public continue to use nonpalatable water.

The water of Bouffartique well is superior to the aqueduct water, but it has the defect of all well-water supplies. If the water which feeds the well comes over an inclined plane it has all the advantages of spring water, but this condition is exceptional, the water in wells being generally stationary.

Cistern water, when the cisterns are well constructed, is well oxygenated, facilitates digestion, and is good drinking water, although inferior to spring water or filtered river water. Ordinary cisterns contain foreign bodies and small impurities received from the atmosphere.

We advise all persons who use the water from the aqueduct to filter it through a Pasteur or Chamberland filter. It should be cooled before putting it into the filter.

Cienfuegos will soon have one of the best water supplies of the island. The course of the Hanabanilla River has been studied exhaustively, and the construction of the necessary works will be begun either by national or foreign enterprise.

The water falls from a height of 120 meters, and the conducting pipes will cover a course of 37 kilometers. Each inhabitant of Cienfuegos, at the present estimate, will have at his disposal 400 liters of water, and the reservoirs will contain a reserve sufficient to supply the population for five days. The reservoirs will be covered and the water will be of superior quality and sheltered from the effects of weather and seasons.

DENMARK.

Quarantine measures.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Copenhagen, November 23, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of an official notice by the royal Danish minister of justice, together with a translation of the same, relative to sanitary measures affecting Middlesborough and other places.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

LAURITS S. SWENSON.

HON. SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure.—Translation of decree by royal Danish minister of justice.]

The existing measures to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases from Middlesborough are hereby abolished. No quarantine exists at present.

(a) The provisions in section 2, paragraph 1, of the law of 1880 relative to the introduction of contagious diseases are in operation as regards the following places:

Ports in Egypt, of the Red Sea, in Tonquin, Cochin China, and the East Indies, including the Dutch East Indies.

(b) The importation of rags from the places enumerated under *a* is prohibited, also of crass wool, unless accompanied by satisfactory evidence that it has been carbonized or washed and heated to 80° Celsius, also of used linen, used clothing, and bed clothes, except when imported as baggage or the receiver certifies that they are imported as a result of the owner's change of residence. Goods that may be imported in accordance with the above regulations may, in case they are particularly unclean or of a suspicious character, be held until disinfected under official supervision.

This proclamation goes into immediate effect.

NOVEMBER 11, 1898.